Explanation of Plate.

Porella platyphylla (L.) Lindb.

1–6. Lobes of stem-leaves, × 15. 7–9. Bracts and bracteole from a single involucre, × 25. 10–14. Teeth from mouths of perianths, × 200. Figs. 1, 2, 7–10 were drawn from a specimen collected near Florence, Italy, by E. Levier, and determined by Schiffner as the typical form of *Madotheca platyphylla;* Fig. 3, from a specimen collected at Fiesole, near Florence, Italy, by E. Levier, and determined by Schiffner as *M. platyphylla* var. *subsquarrosa;* Figs. 4–6, 11, from a specimen collected at Bic, Quebec, by the writer *98;* Fig. 12, from a specimen collected at New Haven, Connecticut, by D. C. Eaton; Fig. 13, from a specimen collected at Vasa, Minnesota, by N. L. T. Nelson *945½;* Fig. 14, from a specimen collected at New Milford, Connecticut, by the writer.

Nymphaea magnifica.— The crimson night-blooming waterlily of India is well known by reason of a century of cultivation in European and American gardens. It was first described in print in Hooker's Paradisus Londinensis. The article is illustrated with two colored plates, one showing the leaf and one the flower. The flower plate bears the date October 1, 1805. This is the day on which the first copy was printed, and is given in accordance with an act of parliament relating to copyrights. Both plates bear the name *Castalia magnifica.* In the text on the second page following the plate, the plant is described as *Castalia magnifica.* As a synonym the name *Nymphaea rubra* Roxb. MSS. is given, and by this name the plant has ever since been known whenever it has been referred to the genus Nymphaea.[1]

There is no doubt, however, that Salisbury was the first to publish a binomial name for the crimson Indian waterlily. According to the International Rules (Art. 35, 37) Roxburgh's manuscript name, first published in synonymy, is not valid. We must, therefore, return to Salisbury's specific name, thus:

Nymphaea magnifica (Salisb.), comb. nov. *Castalia magnifica* Salisb. in Hook. Parad. Lond. i. t. 14 (1805). *N. rubra* Roxb. ex Salisb. l. c. in synon. 1805 et auct. plur.— Henry S. Conrad.

[1] In a paper to appear shortly in this journal reasons will be given for holding to the generic names Nymphaea and Nuphar.

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